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EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF LIBERIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/46/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 45/232 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly, inter alia,

> "1. Appeals to the international community to render its support by providing all necessary assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia;
>
> "2. Appeals to all Member States to make voluntary contributions for rehabilitation efforts;
>
> "3. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the appropriate authority in Liberia, to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to assist that country in its emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to mobilize resources for the implementation of the necessary programmes and to keep the international community informed of the needs of the country;
>
> "4. Also requests the Secretary-General ... to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. The present report describes the emergency assistance activities carried out by the United Nations system in Liberia under the terms of resolution 45/232. The response of Member States to the appeal directed to them in the resolution is also reviewed. The question of emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees in the neighbouring countries is addressed in a separate report of the Secretary-General (A/46/432) prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/139 of 14 December 1990.

3. Every effort is being made to ensure a coordinated United Nations response to all needs arising from the Liberian crisis. The United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations, based at Monrovia, is responsible for coordinating all institutional and operational arrangements for relief programmes and other humanitarian activities in Liberia. The Office of the Special Coordinator includes representatives of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is responsible for field coordination at the subregional level with respect to refugees and returnees. United Nations resident coordinators in the host countries are responsible for national programmes and activities with respect to affected host country populations. At United Nations Headquarters, overall responsibility for coordinating the relief programmes is assigned to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship.

II. INITIAL RESPONSE

4. The civil conflict that raged across Liberia during most of 1990 completely disrupted the country's social, administrative and economic infrastructure. Over 1 million Liberians (more than half the country's population) were forced to abandon their homes and their usual sources of livelihood. Some took refuge in neighbouring countries; others moved from one part of the interior to another; still others streamed into the capital of Monrovia seeking protection from fighting in the countryside.

5. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) fielded a needs assessment mission to Nimba county in February 1990, which led to the installation of a team of seven United Nations volunteers and an UNDRO team leader in early March. Food and medical supplies were distributed from March to May, but owing to increasing security problems the operation was continuously scaled down and in early June the entire United Nations system had to be evacuated from Liberia.

6. In July 1990, the Secretary-General, in view of the gravity of the situation and the need for a coordinated United Nations system response, appointed the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia, with a mandate to coordinate in the field the work of all United Nations agencies involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

7. During the period from June to October 1990, relief assistance was provided on a limited scale by non-governmental organizations at Monrovia and other parts of the country. The UNDRO team was assigned to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia (UNSCOL), temporarily located at Conakry.

8. As the fighting subsided in November 1990 the United Nations presence was re-established at Monrovia and relief operations were resumed from a support base at Freetown. UNDRO initially provided logistical support, including an air link to Monrovia by chartered aircraft, a communications network supported by the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, and sea transport in cooperation with WFP.

9. UNDP, which finances the Office of the Special Coordinator and related logistics, also provided $US 1.6 million from Liberia indicative planning figure funds to support United Nations relief operations at Monrovia pending the launching of an international appeal in early December 1990 (see below) and the expected donor response.

III. MONROVIA RELIEF OPERATIONS

10. On 5 December 1990, the Secretary-General launched a US$ 14.4 million appeal focused on the critical first months of a resumed emergency relief operation in the Monrovia area. The priorities of the programme included providing general food rations and supplementary food for malnourished

children, conducting an emergency child immunization programme, establishing a self-contained field hospital to meet critical medical needs, restoring reliable electrical power and rehabilitating the water treatment plant.

11. In order to confront those challenges in an organized manner, a coordination committee was set up under the auspices of the Special Coordinator, comprising representatives of all United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and other agencies participating in the Monrovia relief effort. Subcommittees were established to deal with food and nutrition; health and medical care; water and sanitation; education; children in difficult circumstances; logistics; and security and communications.

12. The logistical basis for the Monrovia operation has been progressively built up with the reopening of the Spriggs Payne airport and establishment of fuel supplies, port facilities and internal and external communications links. A chartered plane has been making daily flights between Freetown and Monrovia, while sea vessels arrive periodically carrying food and relief supplies.

13. The food assistance programme is carried out by WFP in collaboration with various international relief agencies and the Special Emergency Life Food programme (SELF), a Liberian initiative. It aims to provide a food basket composed of rice, oil and beans or meat/fish (as available) to all registered households in the Monrovia area. The final distribution is carried out by SELF at over 140 distribution centres staffed by volunteer teams elected by each neighbourhood. The number of people registered for food assistance has increased steadily since the inception of the programme, reaching over 600,000 in July 1991. Workshops have been organized in all 16 distribution zones to recommend means of improving the reception, storage and transportation of foodstuffs.

14. UNICEF, working in close cooperation with WHO and a range of international and national non-governmental organizations, has assumed lead responsibility in the non-food sector. The health and medical facilities established or reconstructed since the appeal was launched include supplementary feeding centres, day-care centres, health centres, first-aid posts, maternal-child clinics and hospitals. Those facilities provide supplementary feeding to some 15,000 children and conduct over 5,000 medical consultations per week. A measles vaccination campaign and a series of nutritional surveys have also been carried out.

15. In the field of water and sanitation, efforts have been concentrated on rehabilitating the water treatment plant, sewage treatment facilities and electrical plant supplying power to those installations.

16. A problem of special humanitarian concern has been the presence of a large number of orphaned and abandoned children in Monrovia. UNICEF has joined with a number of non-governmental organizations to establish shelters for the children, take life histories and promote family reunification, and establish literacy and vocational training programmes.

17. The relief efforts of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations have achieved a significant degree of success. For example, nutritional surveys indicate that between December 1990 and May 1991 the malnutrition rate for those under five years old in the Monrovia area fell from 35 per cent to about 5 per cent. The eighth general food distribution for the population of Monrovia has been completed. Food-for-work activities, day-care centres, school feeding programmes, the partial restoration of water, electricity and sanitation services, programmes for children in difficult circumstances and a wide range of health care activities have all made a major contribution to the welfare of people in the greater Monrovia area. The challenge now is to solidify those gains and to extend the effort to all parts of the country.

IV. COUNTRY-WIDE PROGRAMME

18. At the time of the appeal for the greater Monrovia area, it was recognized that Liberians living in the interior had also suffered deprivation. While security conditions did not initially permit the establishment of a direct United Nations humanitarian assistance programme, limited assistance was provided through and by non-governmental organizations operating in the area.

19. Following consultations with the various parties concerned, it was agreed that the United Nations should expand the emergency relief programme to cover all parts of the country. In order to formulate a country-wide programme, joint United Nations/non-governmental organization assessment missions visited all counties in Liberia during the period from 28 May to 7 June 1991. The missions, organized by the Office of the Special Co-ordinator for Emergency and Relief Operations, included representatives of UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO and UNSCOL as well as Médecins sans Frontières/Belgium (MSF/B), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and OXFAM.

20. Details of the assessment missions, including their final reports, have been incorporated in a separate information note, which can be obtained from the Secretariat upon request. The results of the assessment missions provided the basis for elaborating a country-wide emergency assistance programme for the period from July 1991 to July 1992. That programme, at a cost of $US 135.6 million, was outlined in a consolidated appeal issued by the Secretary-General on 24 July 1991. The main elements of the programme are summarized in paragraphs 23 to 56, below.

21. The United Nations has consulted with all parties concerned and reached agreement on the following principles, which will govern humanitarian relief in Liberia:

(a) The basic purpose of the programme is to respond to the urgent needs of all Liberian people, wherever located, with particular concern for vulnerable groups;

(b) International assistance under the programme is to be neutral and, to that end:

(i) There will be operational contacts with all relevant parties;

(ii) Logistic arrangements will be based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness;

(iii) The principle of transparency will be maintained;

(c) All parties undertake to guarantee the security of relief workers and supplies, and access to distribution sites and beneficiaries;

(d) Non-governmental organizations, national and international, will play a role in the implementation of the programme both in mobilizing resources and in distributing relief supplies;

(e) Arrangements will be made for the monitoring of relief supplies to ensure that they reach those in need.

22. It is emphasized that a sense of personal security by the Liberian people, including freedom of movement, is essential to the success of the programme.

A. Food aid

23. According to the inter-agency assessment missions of May/June 1991, the war, the destruction of crops in the field, the pilferage of food stocks, population movements and general insecurity significantly reduced last year's harvest and exhausted the already meagre stocks. Farmers, living on the verge of starvation, consumed whatever was available, including rice seeds. That was reflected in elevated levels of malnutrition, especially in areas of continuing conflict (Grand Gedeh county) and in regions with a high concentration of displaced persons (Cape Mount, Bomi, Margibi and Montserrado counties).

24. For the greater Monrovia area, cut off from the hinterland and without normal economic activity, food aid remains essential to the survival of its population. As next year's harvest will fall far short of requirements, food aid should also be channelled into the rural areas, in particular those with a high concentration of displaced persons. Food aid is also an important element in a wide range of other activities in the emergency relief programme (e.g. food for work, vulnerable group feeding and school feeding).

25. In his appeal of 24 July, the Secretary-General proposed, inter alia, to provide food aid to an estimated 500,000 beneficiaries at Monrovia and 600,000 displaced and vulnerable group beneficiaries outside Monrovia, as well as supplementary and intensive feeding for up to 200,000 women and children. The cost of such aid is calculated at $US 79.8 million, including transport and logistics. An additional sum of $US 577,000 is requested to restore functional capacity at the main shipping ports.

B. Health and medical care

26. The incidence of disease is very high, especially in women and children. The most prevalent afflictions are malaria, malnutrition, diarrhoea, respiratory infections, scabies, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and worm infections. The referral and logistic support systems in health care institutions have totally broken down.

27. Priority will be given initially to the provision of drugs, medical supplies and other logistical support for the expansion of health relief to cover all accessible parts of the country. Urgent intervention is required to strengthen the health care delivery system through the provision of technical assistance, reorientation of personnel and improvement of supervision at all levels; to improve health care coverage, especially for women and children, through the reopening of health facilities and progressive provision of basic services; to set up a health information system for disease surveillance and control in areas where none exists, and to strengthen the system where it is operational; to re-establish priority programmes for disease prevention and control; and to revitalize community-based health activities through community mobilization, reorientation of village health workers and traditional birth attendants, and the supply of drugs and equipment for use by those front-line health workers.

28. Among the resources to be mobilized for that purpose are eight health relief teams (each composed of a public health expert, a nurse or midwife and a dispenser) that will be deployed throughout the country. The total cost of the 12-month programme is estimated at $US 15.5 million.

C. Water and sanitation

29. In rural areas the main effect of the war has been a backlog of maintenance on hand pumps. The most effective intervention for the emergency period is to supply and fit spare parts through the deployment of maintenance teams with supplies of tools, parts and full logistics support. Immediate construction of new wells is necessary for institutions such as clinics, hospitals and centres for displaced persons and in places where wells have been abandoned because of pollution.

30. The current condition of urban water treatment plants varies and each needs to be assessed separately; some preliminary estimates of requirements have been made, however. In the meantime, a food-for-work programme will be needed and transportation will have to be provided for each of the nine centres.

31. Sanitation in the rural areas was inadequate before the war and needs to be addressed in the context of a long-term development plan. Immediate action, however, is required in areas where large numbers of displaced persons have put a severe strain on existing facilities.

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long-term recovery planning is necessary. More urgent are the critical problems facing the traditional subsector as a result of lost harvests, population movements and the disruption of the support infrastructure.

40. It will be necessary to provide farmers with farming implements in addition to rice seeds and fertilizers. In view of the critical protein deficiency, it is also proposed to initiate immediately a programme to restock poultry. Similarly, measures are needed to reactivate the small-scale fishing industry.

41. Another major concern is the need to reintegrate demobilized soldiers, especially the youth, as productive members of society. The agricultural sector will clearly play a major role in such rehabilitation and resettlement activities. Measures are also needed to support the processing of cassava into farina and gari and to reactivate the agricultural marketing system.

42. Estimated resource requirements for the agricultural sector amount to $US 10.8 million.

F. Refugees, returnees and displaced persons

43. On the basis of information obtained from relief agencies, Liberian authorities and local leaders, it is estimated that there are about 500,000 displaced persons in Liberia, mostly women and children; about 12,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in Cape Mount and Lofa counties; and about 56,000 returnees who have arrived in Liberia since January 1991.

44. Nearly all displaced persons, refugees and returnees in Liberia live in destitution, lacking the basic necessities of life. While the ultimate goal is to facilitate their return home, for the short term they need to be incorporated into the current relief programmes and supplied with basic household items. A home reconstruction assistance scheme to help heads of families to provide shelter is also proposed. Because the war has caused many women to assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of families, efforts are needed to strengthen their earnings through small-scale income-generating activities. Finally, initial preparations need to be made for the eventual return of Liberian refugees from neighbouring countries.

45. Resource requirements for urgent action in that sector are estimated at $US 13.8 million. Substantial additional resources will be required to fund the eventual repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees from neighbouring countries (notably Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea) and elsewhere in the subregion. An estimate of the resources required is being prepared by UNHCR and will be the subject of a future appeal.

G. Programme support and management

46. Implementation of the broad based country-wide programme described above will require cooperation and coordination of the activities of United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations and other external donors as well as Liberian authorities and organizations. To manage the programme and support effectively support the work of operational partners, it is essential that three small logistics bases be established outside Monrovia, and adequate transportation and communications facilities be available for the movement of personnel and goods. Requirements in the latter category include a small aircraft, runway maintenance and repair, vehicles and communication equipment.

47. Much of the success achieved to date by the international community in responding to the crisis is due to non-governmental organizations, including the locally formed SELF initiative, which is now the prime mechanism for food distribution in Monrovia. As that effort has grown, a technical unit staffed by Liberian nationals has been established to develop distribution plans, manage and store large quantities of food, monitor distribution and prepare reports to donors. Support is needed to permit the continuation of such work and its expansion to the country at large. It is also proposed to provide 15 United Nations volunteer specialists through a multisectoral umbrella project that would permit rapid recruitment in such fields as medicine and agriculture, in addition to logistics, mechanics, food monitoring and emergency coordination.

48. The funding requirements for the above-mentioned activities are estimated at $US 3 million.

49. To summarize, net resource requirements for the implementation of the emergency humanitarian assistance programme have been identified as follows:

Sector	Lead agency for the United Nations system	Estimated cost (millions of United States dollars)
Food aid	WFP	80.4
Health and medical care	WHO/UNICEF	15.5
Water supply and sanitation	UNICEF/WHO/UNDP	6.7
Education and children in difficult circumstances	UNICEF	5.4
Agricultural sector	FAO	10.8
Refugees, returnees and displaced persons	UNHCR and others	13.8
Programme support	UNSCOL/UNDP	3.0
Total		135.6

H. Other assistance

50. In addition to the activities described above, several entities of the United Nations system have informed the Secretary-General of assistance rendered to Liberians during the period under review.

51. Since the beginning of the crisis the Director-General of FAO has approved nine emergency food aid operations for affected Liberians within the country and in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The total estimated value of the emergency food assistance is $US 105,302,501. In 1990 FAO provided assistance to displaced Liberians in Côte d'Ivoire in the form of certified rice seeds and in Guinea for the renovation of lowlands partly for the use of refugees from Liberia for food production.

52. Also, the FAO Representatives in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone provided liaison and logistics support to relief activities by UNDP, WFP and non-governmental organizations for Liberian refugees in the host countries. FAO has undertaken the preparation of a project on agricultural emergency and rehabilitation assistance for Liberian refugees and displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. A decision by UNDP on the project is still awaited.

53. FAO contributes specifically to the efforts of the United Nations system to assist Liberia through the activities of its Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) aimed at keeping the international community informed of the food and food aid needs of the country. The food situation in Liberia and the extent of food aid required is continuously monitored and reported in the GIEWS regular publication, Foodcrops and Shortages, and the Special Africa Report.

54. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has allocated $US 25,000 to help finance additional basic educational services in the region of Guineé Forestière in Guinea to accommodate large numbers of Liberian refugees who have taken refuge in the area. A joint African Development Bank/UNESCO mission is scheduled to travel to Liberia in 1991. Discussions are currently under way with UNHCR for UNESCO to provide technical assistance in curriculum development for Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.

55. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has offered a two-week fellowship in 1991 for a course in quality of postal service and another two-week fellowship for a workshop on "mail delivery in cities and medium-sized towns". The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has plans to conduct a sectoral review to determine the level and extent of assistance necessary in telecommunications.

56. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) sent a fact-finding mission to Monrovia in July 1991 to assess priority needs of Liberian industries and to determine the nature of rehabilitation. A more precise UNIDO programme of action will be made available shortly.

V. ASSISTANCE BY MEMBER STATES AND OTHER DONORS

57. By communications dated 29 April 1991, the Secretary-General requested Member States and other donors to provide information on the nature and extent of emergency assistance rendered to Liberia in compliance with General Assembly resolution 45/232. The responses received, including information on assistance to Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, are summarized below.

Austria

58. The Austrian Government has allocated 500,000 Austrian schillings for emergency assistance to Liberia.

Belgium

59. On October 1990, the Central Department for Cooperation granted 2.5 million Belgian francs to Médecins sans Frontières (MSF/B) for the purchase and transport of medicine for Liberians affected by the civil war and living within Liberia.

60. In December 1990, also through MSF, Belgium provided 5 million Belgian francs for the purchase of medicines and medical supplies for Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone.

Côte d'Ivoire

61. The status of assistance to Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire as at 25 June 1991 is as follows. The number of refugees in March 1991 was 322,468. The trend has been towards a decrease in numbers as the situation improves; currently the refugees number fewer than 300,000.

62. The overall strategy of aid and assistance activities is to have refugees received by families and to assign "tutors" to watch over them, taking account of ethnic affinities.

63. Coordination of aid has been established by the National Committee for the Coordination of Assistance to Liberian Refugees, chaired by the Minister of the Interior and composed of all the humanitarian organizations working in the field.

64. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire does not administer any aid. Aid is handed over to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for immediate distribution. The rest is administered by the National Red Cross, which reports on its use to the Committee.

65. Thirteen thousand units housing 10 persons each have been constructed with aid from the European Community (EC) and UNHCR and they form part of the asylum villages. This housing has been furnished by non-governmental and governmental organizations.

66. Food has been furnished by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WFP and certain national and international assistance organizations. The cost amounted to $US 59,701,303. Seeds have been donated by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and certain organizations like FAO.

67. A team from Médecins sans Frontières of France (MSF/F) is working with the rural health sector to ensure:

(a) Immunization coverage in the measles-control campaign;

(b) The supply of medications and medical material to health centres;

(c) The opening of new health posts;

(d) The performance of emergency surgery;

(e) The weekly monitoring of refugees for epidemics;

(f) The treatment of the seriously malnourished in clinics.

68. Drinking-water is being supplied with assistance from UNHCR and UNICEF. Improved latrines are being constructed.

69. These operations have not yet reached all departments where Liberian refugees have been given refuge, for lack of financing. There is a problem owing to the condition of the access routes; a bridge must be constructed over the Calvally River and a new ferry must be acquired.

70. Côte d'Ivoire would like a strategy developed to encourage refugees to return to Liberia, on the one hand, and to impede new influxes provoked by famine, on the other.

71. Côte d'Ivoire would support broader action allowing direct assistance to be given by Member States and by governmental and non-governmental organizations in Liberian territory.

Denmark

72. In 1990 Denmark's humanitarian emergency assistance to victims of the civil war in Liberia amounted to DKr 1 million channelled through Folkekirkens Nodhjaelp (Danchurchaid).

73. In 1991 Danish humanitarian assistance for the same purpose has reached DKr 5.9 million to date.

74. Of that amount the Adventists' relief organization in Denmark, ADRA Danmark, was granted DKr 1 million for a relief operation for the benefit of Liberian refugees in Guinea and another DKr 2.4 million for relief operation in Liberia.

75. Furthermore, DKr 2.5 million have been channelled through UNICEF for the establishment and running of a Scandinavian emergency hospital at Monrovia. Another DKr 1 million is expected to be granted for the same purpose in the near future.

Germany

76. In 1990 Germany provided DM 200,000 for victims of the conflict through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and another DM 14,991 through bilateral channels for refugees in Monrovia. Also in 1990 humanitarian assistance in the amount of DM 1.7 million was allocated for Liberian refugees in the neighbouring countries of Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Food aid of DM 6 million was provided through the WFP and a German non-governmental organization.

77. In 1991 so far medical supplies in the amount of DM 315,000 have been given to the Monrovia hospital via a German non-governmental organization. No food aid figures are available for 1991.

Ghana

78. The financial commitment of the Government of Ghana to the emergency situation in Liberia is as follows:

August 1990-June 1991

	United States dollars
Rents, port dues, pilot and towage	60 270
Water supplied to ships	2 282
Stevedoring	23 683
Fire service	154
Hydrographic survey	1 981
Allowances paid to workers	50 000
Incidentals	10 500
Total	148 870

August 1990-June 1991

	Cedis
Allowances and other expenses paid to personnel involved in the programme	10 000 000
Fuel, repairs and transportation, and so on	25 000 000
Firewood, ingredients and others	6 000 000
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	50 000 000
Supply of electrical power to refugee camp at Gomoa Buduburam	28 000 000
Other incidentals	2 000 000
Total	121 000 000

Italy

79. A contribution of 100 million lire was made on 2 April 1990 to UNHCR for the distribution of emergency aid to Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire. The contribution has been fully disbursed.

80. Food aid (canned sardines) was allocated in September 1990 for a total value of 500 million lire in favour of Liberian refugees in Guinea. That food aid was distributed in May 1991.

81. Food aid (rice) was allocated in October 1990 for a total value of 500 million lire in favour of Liberian refugees in Ghana and Ghanaian repatriates from Liberia. That food aid was distributed in March 1991.

82. In December 1990, an emergency flight was organized through UNDRO with the aim of delivering relief goods (1,000 jerricans, 25 tanks of 3.5 litres capacity, 4 electric generators, equipment for generators, 20 radio sets, 3 small boats) for a total value of 180 million lire, inclusive of transport costs.

83. Further humanitarian aid to the Liberian people is presently under consideration by the Italian authorities.

Japan

84. The Government of Japan has provided emergency aid to Liberia as follows:

Emergency assistance through WFP

Fiscal year 1990: Rice 3,550 tons (equivalent to ¥200 million)

Emergency assistance through UNHCR special programme for refugees

Fiscal year 1990: ¥213 million
Fiscal year 1991: ¥168 million

Mauritius

85. The Government of Mauritius has made a contribution of $US 5,000 to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to alleviate the hardship of the Liberian people.

Norway

86. The Norwegian emergency assistance to Liberia for 1990 amounted to NKr 5 million. The contribution was channelled through UNHCR and UNICEF for assistance to Liberian refugees in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.

87. During the first half of 1991 the following additional amounts were granted:

	Norwegian krone
UNICEF: Communications and X-ray equipment	970 000
Norwegian Red Cross: support for Liberian refugees in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone	1 000 000
Norwegian Refugee Council: education, health care, food and medicines for refugee children at Freetown	757 000
CARE Norway: food for refugees in Sierra Leone	2 000 000
Norwegian Church Aid: assistance to refugees in Sierra Leone	1 340 000
WFP: Liberia emergency operations	3 000 000
UNICEF: medicines and medical equipment	2 000 000

Sweden

88. The Government of Sweden has allocated SKr 16.3 million to UNICEF for emergency relief assistance in Liberia. At the request of UNICEF, that contribution has been utilized for personnel and logistical support from SWEDRELIEF to a Nordic field hospital at Monrovia. SWEDRELIEF is a special unit for disaster relief and a civilian section of Sweden's contingency force for United Nations service.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

89. The British Government's total bilateral contribution for emergency assistance in Liberia currently stands at £775,630. About half was for operations in Liberia and the remainder for relief efforts in neighbouring countries affected by the troubles there. A breakdown of that assistance is provided below. In addition, the Government has directed substantial assistance to Liberia through the European Community.

Country	Executing agency	Amount (pounds sterling)	Type of assistance
Liberia	UNDRO	258 100	Eight-person monitoring and feeding team
	UNDRO	15 750	Rations for return of United Nations staff to Monrovia, November
	SCF	100 000	Cost of first six months of two-man team at Monrovia and support at Freetown
	Total	373 850	
Sierra Leone	UNHCR	20 000	Shelter materials for refugees
	CARE	13 000	Project for refugees
	UNDRO	8 750	Returnees assistance
	UNDP	5 000	Repatriation of Guineans
	UNDRO	84 000	Returning Sierra Leonians
	UNHCR	200 000	Refugee programme
	Total	330 750	
Côte d'Ivoire	UNHCR	15 000	Refugee programme
Guinea	UNHCR	15 000	Refugee programme
	UNDRO	8 750	Returnees assistance
	Total	23 750	
Ghana	British High Command	32 280	Water supply for refugees

United States of America

90. The United States Government has responded to the Liberia crisis by providing continued relief assistance to displaced persons in Liberia, and to refugees in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Ghana. During the past 19 months the United States State Department's Refugee Bureau (RB), the Africa Bureau of the Agency for International Development (AID), the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Food for Peace (FFP) have given high priority to the crisis. A total of $US 129,049,937 has been contributed by the United States Government to relief efforts in the West Africa region in the course of the current crisis.

91. OFDA contributed $US 4,268,016, including a recent grant of $96,390 to Community of Caring to assist orphans in the Liberian capital. On 11 May, an additional $US 550,000 was allocated to MSF/Belgium in support of its ongoing relief activities in Liberia. On 11 June, $US 1 million was allocated to UNICEF to undertake repairs to the water and sanitation system in Liberia. This brings OFDA's total assistance to $US 4,268,016.

92. RB responded to the West Africa crisis by sending medical and relief experts to the affected areas and has provided $US 12,042,438. FFP has programmed a total of 189,705 metric tons of food aid estimated at $US 112,100,000. A total of 153,000 metric tons have been sent to the region. Other agencies have contributed $US 353,700.

Commission of the European Communities

93. The status of emergency aid programmes for Liberian refugees and displaced persons as at 1 July 1991 is as follows:

Date of approval	Country	Executing agency	Amount (ECUs)
Art. 203			
23 January 1990	Côte d'Ivoire	MSF (F)	120 000
		LICROSS	235 000
26 January 1990	Guinea	MSF (B)	150 000
16 February 1990	Guinea	MSF (B)	230 000
9 April 1990	Liberia	MSF (B)	130 000
21 June 1990	Liberia	MSF (B)	400 000
		MSF (B)	167 000
		MSF (F)	83 000
	Guinea	LICROSS	306 000
		MSF (B)	200 000
		UNHCR	94 000

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Date of approval	Country	Executing agency	Amount (ECUs)
27 June 1990	Sierra Leone	UNHCR	200 000
		MSF (F)	100 000
		LICROSS	100 000
24 July 1990	Côte d'Ivoire	MSF (F)	200 000
3 August 1990	Liberia	CICR	137 000
		Alliance Médicale Internationale	113 000
26 September 1990	Liberia	MSF (B)	306 000
		MSF (B)	264 000
		Médecins du Monde	100 000
	Côte d'Ivoire	MSF (F)	190 000
	Sierra Leone	Concern Universal	264 000
		MSF (F)	110 000
	Guinea	MSF (B)	250 000
		UNHCR	2 000 000
	Côte d'Ivoire	UNHCR	685 000
	Sierra Leone	UNHCR	685 000
	Ghana	National Catholic Service	300 000
		World Vision	25 000
		Reserve	5 000
16 October 1990	Côte d'Ivoire	LICROSS	525 000
	Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mali	EC Delegation	125 000
15 November 1990	Liberia	MSF (B)	160 000
		AICF	85 000
		AMI	115 000
		MSF (B)	200 000
		MSF (B)	50 000
		Reserve	40 000
21 December 1990	Liberia	MSF (B)	650 000

Date of approval	Country	Executing agency	Amount (ECUs)
7 March 1991	Liberia	WFP	851 000
		MSF (B)	1 109 000
		MSF (F)	260 000
		Lutheran World Federation	240 000
		Concern	160 000
		AMI	86 000
		MSF (F)	271 000
		MSF (B)	924 000
25 April 1991	Liberia	ICRC	540 000
		Action Internationale contre la Faim	90 000
29 July 1991	Liberia	MSF	650 000
Art. 204			
19 March 1990	Côte d'Ivoire	MSF (F)	741 000
13 May 1990	Guinea	SNAPE a/	420 000
23 October 1990	Guinea	MSF (B)	1 200 000
13 August 1991	Guinea	SNAPE a/	700 000
		Total	18 316 000

a/ Service National d'Amenagement des Points d'Eau.